

WEEKLY FAIR PLAY.



THURSDAY, - - OCT. 31, 1872

For State Senator, 23rd District,
GEN. FIRMIN A. ROZIER,
OF STE. GENEVIEVE.

Registration.

The following list shows the increase in the number of registered voters between 1870 and 1872, showing a difference of 272 voters more this year than last.

Ste. Gen. Township	1870	1872
Beauvais	624	618
Saline	167	185
Union	82	192
Jackson	110	254
	112	157

Total

1129 1101

The reason that Ste. Genevieve township registered more votes in 1870 than in 1872, is owing to the fact that the County Court has made changes in the lines of districts 1, 2 and 3.

Judges of Election.

The Honorable County Court of Ste. Genevieve county, at its July term, 1872 appointed the following persons as Judges of the election in the different districts as designated:

1st District, Nicholas Wehner, Frank Klein and Jacob Yealy.

2nd District, Joseph Hogenmiller, John Mussig and Anton Weiler.

3d District, Joseph Schilli, Anton Eckert and Joseph Fallert.

4th District, Ignatious Layton, George Mattingly and John Thapke.

5th District, Honsand Kemmer, Joseph Thomure and James A. Rigdon.

6th District, James Fields, Wm. Swink and Hiram Alexander.

7th District, Joel L. Counts, Uel Jackson and Samuel Hughes.

8th District, John Perkins, Frs. M. Burks and Reuben Phillips.

9th District, Z. O. Turley, Wm. H. Pinkston and Perrin Thurman.

10th District, Wm. Woodbridge, Jr., Vincenz Bayer and Jzlien David.

11th District, Harnoy Brandt, Robt. Akens and Scribe Peston.

12th District, James Adams, Jos. Hermann and Lorenz Jokersst.

What a Wisconsin Editor Thinks of Ste. Genevieve.

We clip the following article from the *Darlington*, (Wis.) Republican, whose editor, W. J. Wrigglesworth, Esq. paid our town a visit a few weeks ago.

During the past two weeks we have made a trip down the Mississippi river to Ste. Genevieve, Ste. Mary's and other parts of Southern Missouri, not neglecting the thriving city St. Louis which just now contains unusual attractions.

After a few hours stay at St. Louis, we hastened to the old French town of Ste. Genevieve, situated about seventy miles below the former place. Our first view of the place and the first evening's reception was not calculated to impress us very favorably, for to begin with it was twelve o'clock at night, when the common run of mortals are not supposed to be in their most genial and philosophic moods. The announcement was made that we had arrived at Ste. Genevieve, we tried to see the place but failed, nothing being visible except a lot of darkies who had succeeded in landing a gang plank, and in the ghastly glimmer of a resin light, were scrambling up a bank forty feet high. There being nothing else for it, we followed their example, but failed to find the city there, but instead two dilapidated buildings. We were crowded into what looked to us like a regular "Black Maria" or prison van, but were charitable enough to believe they thought it an omnibus.

We soon got tired of riding in that affair, and in less than ten minutes willingly gave a dollar to be let out. We walked the balance of the way to the only hotel in the place, which by the way is not a hotel at all, but a boarding house; though the gentlemanly host, who keeps it will at any time take care of a traveler, rather than see him fare worse. We were well pleased with the accommodations of our host, but could not help thinking what strange turns the wheel of fortune takes in regard to places as well as people. Ste. Genevieve, the city which forty years ago was the rival of St. Louis, one of the oldest points in the whole northwest, and possessed of natural advantages, which its citizens claimed could not be passed without recognition, degenerated so much, and become of so little commercial importance that it not only could not sustain a hotel.

Ste. Genevieve was at one time a city but having remanded its charter it has retained nothing but the name. It has many pleasant features, the streets are well laid out, being at right angles reasonably wide, and in

good condition, with gravel sidewalks, stone gutters and curbstones. There are a few fine residences, built in modern style, and several elegant public buildings, including a convent and public school, but the majority of the buildings are a curiosity, at least they were to us, and we are convinced would be to most of our readers. Many houses are standing which eighty or one hundred years ago were doubtless considered stylish residences—built in a very substantial manner for wooden buildings, being framed with heavy timbers, roofs jutting from the building six to ten feet on each side, the first four or six feet of the roof, starting from the top, being much steeper than the balance, the house is surrounded by a veranda, and is ornamented with, generally two, brick or stone chimneys built on the outside. These houses present to us a decidedly strange appearance, and remind us very much of pictures we have seen of the old houses in Normandy and Brittany. The inhabitants are nearly all the descendants of French and Germans, and so closely do they adhere the old practices, habits and language, that it requires no very liberal stretch of the imagination to imagine yourself in a foreign land. One old gentleman, who we found at work rebuilding a stone wall which had fallen after standing for sixty years, on being informed who we were, with the airs and polished manners of a French court, took off his hat, gave us his hand, and welcomed us to Ste. Genevieve. Although he seldom spoke English his native politeness compelled him to do his best, and we enjoyed a long and interesting conversation with him. He informed us that he was seventy-five years old, (we should have passed him for fifty), was born in that "house you see on the hill," had lived here all his life and hoped to die here. Pointed out brick and stone houses which he built nearly 60 years ago, which are still in good condition. His eye sparkled at the mention of Gen. Henry Dodge, remembered him well, worked for him at the salt spring a few miles south, making salt and shipping it to St. Louis on flat boats, years before the waters of the Mississippi were disturbed by the wheel of a steamer. From the number of newspapers which have been started in the place, and from the fact that only one, is there now, and that not four months old, we are induced to think that the place is a very promising one for newspaper publishers but an exceedingly poor paying one. The present village paper is a six column sheet, published by S. H. Smith which he calls *Fair Play*. It is neatly gotten up, well printed, and it well supported will add greatly to the prosperity of the place.

We visited many places of interest in and around the village, and among others the cemeteries, which for the size of the place contain larger and finer monuments, and the remains of more distinguished people, than any we have before visited. Among others we were attracted by a large and imposing monument of beautiful brown Ste. Genevieve sandstone on which was inscribed "In memory of Lewis F. Linn, the model Senator of Missouri," on another side we read, "This monument was gratefully erected by the Legislature of Missouri." What higher praise could the grateful people bestow on the departed worth of a faithful representative? By the side of this monument is a pure white marble shaft, in memory of Mrs. Linn, erected by her son, on which is touching inscribed the words "My mother."

We found the people unusually hospitable, generous to a fault, trusting, confiding and unsuspicious. Politically matters are rather mixed, and very unsettled, a large majority of the old inhabitants, having been rebel sympathizers, favor Greeley and Brown, but we found a number of Democrats of twenty years standing, who repudiate the coalition. We found Republicans and even Union soldiers, and in one or two cases negroes who supported the Greeley and Brown ticket. Poor deluded mortals. It is only when we think of these tools, and the unscrupulous schemes of ambitious politicians, that we doubt the ultimate success of our form of Republican government. Our only hope is in the business men the talent the religion of the country. Keeping a steady eye on the ship of state, and not allowing her to be drawn by the adverse winds of fanaticism and greed to distraction, but guiding her with a steady hand and honest purpose to the clear sea, beyond these threatening breakers. As a general thing each party feels very confident of the success of its candidates.

The past summer has been a very dry one, and besides most of the springs and brooks being dry, the grass is parched and shriveled, peaches, grapes and other fruits are much smaller than usual, and in some exposed positions a failure. On Sunday morning we arrived at St. Louis and spent a few days at the fair which was in full progress, and which alone will furnish material for another article.

In an Iowa village a few weeks ago, a boy was triding with a revolver, believing it unloaded. It exploded and the contents lodged in the breast of his little sister.

What is the use of Voting for O'Connor?

[The following was handed to us for publication, and speaks for itself. —Ed.]

This is the question often propounded by those who are incapable of comprehending the vital importance of proclaiming and sustaining true principles of government. It is precisely as absurd as to ask, "what is the use of telling the truth?" or, "why is not a lie just as good as the truth?" "What is the use of voting for O'Connor, since you do not expect to elect him?" You may just as well ask, "why attempt to convince erring men of their delusions?" or, "why not begin now to teach the youth that there is no difference between telling the truth and lying?" The Democrat who can see no more use in voting for O'Connor than in voting for Greeley, since neither can be elected, would seem to be a mental idiot, who is incapable of distinguishing between Virtue and Vice or between Truth and Falsehood. The Democrat who votes for O'Connor votes for his own principles, while the Democrat who votes for Greeley votes against his principles and against his country. The Democrat who votes for O'Connor votes to keep alive in the minds of the people a memory and a love of those principles of free government which were established by our fathers. But the Democrat who votes for Greeley votes to efface the impress of those sacred principles from the popular mind of America. Is there no difference between voting for a man who represents all you have held most sacred in politics, and for one who represents everything you abhor? Is there no difference in voting for one of the profoundest statesmen in our country, or for one of the wildest jargon-mongers who have ever demoralized the public press? A vote for O'Connor is a vote for the re-establishment of the Democratic party upon its own foundations, while a vote for Greeley is a permanent disbandment of that party, and for the establishment of the fanatical Greeley and Grant Mongrelism upon its ruins. Every vote for O'Connor and Adams is a protest against the attempt to sell out or disband the Democratic party. That Democrat is, indeed, a "lost soul" who fails to see that it is his duty to his party and his country to make such a protest, even if he stands alone in the conscienceless morass of humanity.

A Murderess Acquitted.

The bold, bad, but beautiful Laura Fair has had her second trial, and is acquitted on the plea of insanity. Our readers—or most of them doubtless—are familiar with the history of this case. To refresh any recollections which may need it, we may briefly refer to the story. Mrs. Fair was a California adventuress. Possessed of a handsome face, an attractive person, she was as well, a sprightly dashing woman. During the early portion of the late civil strife, she kept a hotel in an interior California town, and from a flag staff upon her house, she flew the Confederate flag. An attempt was made to forcibly remove it. In defending it she shot and killed one of her assailants. Hon. A. P. Crittenden, one of the ablest lawyers in California, defended her upon her trial, and his eloquence acquitted her. This was during his wife's absence, and for the time, it is said, that her amours with other men terminated, she becomes Crittenden's mistress. When Mrs. Crittenden joined her husband, it was evident to Mrs. Fair that Crittenden would renew his family relations, the courtesan shot and killed him in the presence of his wife. That Crittenden's conduct was equally criminal with her's is no palliation of the crime of taking his life. It was a deliberate murder, the result of chagrin and malice. A year ago this woman was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. But a new trial was obtained—and the assassin now goes free. Ostensibly the plea of insanity did it; what the real cause was we cannot say. It seems to be assumed by quacks and individuals who constitute many modern juries that violent anger is proof positive of insanity.—*Fire-side Friend*.

Napoleon Interviewed.

Napoleon has been interviewed at Brighton by a clever London correspondent, who reports that the ex-Majesty takes a thrilling interest in the European situation, and that he asserts that Thiers is preparing for war. He says that the venerable president has increased the cost of the army by 100,000,000 of francs, and that in the view of this, Napoleon allows that he is suspicious of warlike designs. The Emperor expressed strong belief in the free trade, and said he greatly regretted the retrograde policy of M. Thiers. He does not seem to think that the peace of Europe is in any immediate danger.

It is estimated that at least 200,000 horses are owned in the city of New York, about one-fourth of which are kept merely as means of enjoyment. In some portions of the country, especially in the Southern states, the stock of horses of all sorts has, for evident reasons declined, or not advanced so rapidly as might be expected from the "natural increase," but the whole country in 1870 had one million more horses than it had in 1860. Illinois heading the list, and New York coming in second.

1000 cards printed for \$5.50.

Fall and Winter of 1872 and 1873.

HAMM & CO., MERCHANT TAILORS

STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.,

Have now in store a Full Assortment of **READY-MADE CLOTHING**, of Their Own Make, and offer the same at prices not exceeding Eastern Trade.

A Full Line of White Shirts, Over-Shirts, Under-Shirts, Drawers, Collars, Neck-Ties, Linen and Silk Handkerchiefs, Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags, &c., &c.

A FULL LINE OF HATS AT ALL PRICES, Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, St. Charles Cloths,

Beavers Tweeds, Flannels, Cashmerths, Jeans, (all grades Missouri Mills,)

Persons desirous of having CLOTHING made to order can be suited both in style and PRICES.

A great variety of WOOLENS for MEN and YOUTH'S WEAR, too numerous to mention, all of which we offer by the Yard at the LOWEST PRICES.

Keeping only One Line of Goods, viz: For MEN'S WEAR, we are able to Sell as Low as any Retail House in St. Louis.

Being thankful for past patronage, we solicit a continuance of the same.

Wm. F. Cox. We Pay at all times the Highest Cash Price for Wool.

NEW STORE!

Edward Seyssler, STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.,

Has just received a new and complete stock of

Fancy Candies, and Fine Crackers.

Also keeps Jackson's Celebrated Stonewall Bitters

WINE, LIQUORS, AND FAMILY GROCERIES.

Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest Market Price.

Bond & Cissell, STE. MARYS, MO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS,

Shoes, Hats & Caps,

Queensware, Hardware,

Saddlery, and all kinds of Farming Implements, and also,

AGENTS FOR

The Celebrated Dayton Grain Drills,

Produce taken in exchange at the highest market price.

Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.

St. Louis, Memphis, Helena, Greenville, and Vicksburg.

Pass Ste. Genevieve, down stream:

Monday, City of Chester, 10, p. m.

Tuesday, Adam Jacobs and Vicksburg packet, 10, p. m.

Wednesday, Grand Tower, 10, p. m.

Thursday, Adam Jacobs and Vicksburg packet, 10, p. m.

Friday, Belle Memphis, 10, p. m.

Saturday, Adam Jacobs and Vicksburg packet, 10, p. m.

Pass Ste. Genevieve, up stream:

Monday, Grand Tower, 5, p. m.

Tuesday, Vicksburg packet.

Wednesday, Adam Jacobs and Belle Memphis, 5, p. m.

Thursday, Vicksburg packet, 5, p. m.

Friday, Adam Jacobs, 5, p. m.

Saturday, City of Chester, 5, p. m.

Sunday, Adam Jacobs and Vicksburg packet, 5, p. m.

JOHN A. SCUDDER, Pres.

W. D. LOVE, Sec'y

FRANCIS C. ROZIER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

QUEENS-WARE, HARD-WARE,

FURNITURE, &c.

The attention of all Cash and close buyers is respectfully called

to the above.

Quick Sales and Small Profits is our Motto.

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"Patronize Home Industry!"

CHRISTIAN BAUM,

MI N STREET, STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

MOSTLY OF MY OWN MAKE.

Gaiters and

Slippers for

Ladies,

Misses,

Gents

Boys,

and Children.

A Complete and Seasonable Stock always on hand

1-y

WE SELL FOR CASH—AND HAVE ONLY ONE PRICE!

JOKERT & BOVERIE,

Opposite C. H. Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

Have always on hand a Complete and well selected Stock of Groceries,

Dry Goods and Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Boots and Shoes, Hats

and Caps, and all Goods usually kept in a First Class Country Store.

As we buy AND SELL ONLY FOR CASH, we are enabled to offer greater

inducements to our customers than those selling on time. We always pay

Cash at the highest market rates, for all Country Produce brought us.

Our friends and customers will always find us ready to show our goods,

and in all transactions with us, we will guarantee them full and perfect

satisfaction. Respectfully,

JOKERT & BOVERIE.

1-y

A. Anderson,

MAI ST., STE. GENEVIEVE, MO.,

Dealer in

Dry Goods, Notions, & Groceries,

Cutlery,

Tools,

Hardware,

Iron,

Thimble Skeins, Wagon Boxes,

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Buying always for Cash I am able to sell as low as the lowest.

Motto.

"To avoid a smash, we sell for Cash."

JOSEPH VORST,

Dealer in

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

For Family Use; Also

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Of the best qualities,

And at Lowest Rates

FOR CASH ONLY.

Produce taken at highest rates.

Ste. Genevieve, Mo.

1-y

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue and authority of a certain facias issued from the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Ste. Genevieve county, State of Missouri, returnable to the November term 1872, of said circuit court, and to me directed, in favor of Georgina Hunt, plaintiff, against Charles V. Danzer, defendant, commanding me that of the mortgaged property in the petition mentioned, I cause to be made the damages and costs, I have levied upon and seized all the right title, interest and claim of the said Charles V. Danzer, of in and to the following described mortgaged property, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situated in the county of Ste. Genevieve, in the State of Missouri, to-wit: The east fractional half of the north west quarter, and the east half of the south west quarter of section number fifteen (15), and the north east quarter of the north west quarter of section number twenty-two (22), in township number thirty-eight north of range number seven (7) east, containing one hundred and eighty-six and forty-one hundredths acres more or less, and I will on

Wednesday, the 6th day of Nov. 1872,

At the court house door, in the city of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., during the session of the circuit court, between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, SELL to the highest bidder, at public auction or outcry, the following described real estate mentioned and described in said certified copy of the order of sale, viz: The south half of the south east quarter of section numbered thirty-five, in township thirty-seven, and lot numbered two of the north east quarter (being the north east quarter) of section numbered two in township thirty-six, of range six east, situated in the county of Ste. Genevieve and State of Missouri.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid cash in hand and the residue in twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ROBERT G. MADISON, Sheriff Ste. Genevieve Co., Mo.

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Come to us with your Job work.